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Worldwide Report

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

No. 132



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24 September 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 132

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REPORTAGE ON AFRICAN COMMUNICATIONS POLICY CONFERENCE

London WEST AFRICA in English 25 Aug 80 pp 1599-1602

[Article by David Ndifnag: "Ending Colonialism in Communications"]

[Text] A UNESCO SPONSORED intergovernmental conference on Communication policies in Africa, "AFRICOM '80" ended recently in the Cameroonian capital Yaounde, with the adoption of a strongly worded manifesto known as the "Yaounde Declaration."

The conference, the first of its kind held in Cameroon, and attended by 104 delegates from Africa including other participants from other Third World countries and non-aligned countries, called for a radical change in the relationship of communication knowledge, money and power. The Yaounde manifesto also recognised that the shortage of both financial and human resources is the major obstacle hampering the elaboration and satisfactory implementation of national communication policies in Africa. It then called for increased access by the rural areas to information; freedom of information for all guaranteed, the flow of news facilitated and the improvement of journalists condition of service. The conference then appealed strongly to UNESCO and other world bodies to collaborate with them to establish what they termed "a new communication and information order."

The main objectives of the AFRICOM '80 Yaounde conference were: an assessment of the problems and perspectives of communication in Africa; the role of communication in a global approach to development with particular reference to education, culture, science and technology; an analysis of the implications of developing modern national communication systems; the determination of needs

and priorities and discussion of issues connected with technical co-operation between African countries and the international community.

Africom '80, was the third in a series of regional conferences on communication policies. The first was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, for Latin America and the Caribbean in 1976, and the second in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) for Asia and Oceania in 1979. In order to prepare for the Yaounde conference just ended in Cameroon, African information authorities, journalists and communications scholars had earlier held three consultative meetings in Dakar, Freetown and Nairobi. In addition to these meetings, a number of studies commissioned by UNESCO were undertaken on communication problems in Africa. These, together with the conclusions of the various consultative meetings provided elements for the main working documents for the conference.

Meanwhile, Cameroon's President Ahmadou Ahidjo in his opening speech, first welcomed the delegates to the conference including the UNESCO Director-General Mr. Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow who apart from attending the 10-day Africom '80 conference had come also to pay an official visit to Cameroon where he and Mme M'Bow visited nearly all the important provinces in the country.

In his opening speech, President Ahidjo said, "It is our conviction that the world today needs modern communication systems which, instead of reinforcing dependence and domination through

ideological or cultural subjugation, may rather help to foster dialogue and communication between peoples, promote scientific, technological and educational development, facilitate the adaptation of technologies to the realities of needs of each nation and allow the affirmation or reaffirmation of national values by peoples. These awareness of their identity is based upon a long history, in word, to create the conditions for giving and receiving, that is to say for a free and balanced exchange."

Most delegates during the conference's plenary session, kept on echoing parts of President Ahidjo's inaugural speech in which he said, "... the definition of a specific policy on information requires, within the framework of self-reliant development, the revival of our traditional means of communication because the freedom of speech we are advocating here should not exempt us from fulfilling a basic cultural requirement, namely, that which calls for the assertion of the Cameroonian and African personality in all fields."

The UNESCO Director-General, Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'bow, told the conference, "There can be no question of foregoing the advantages of contemporary technology; rather, the necessary links need to be made between the living forms of inter-personal and community communication and the mass media." And he went on to add, "it appears essential for there to be developed in the world, a communication network consisting of a large number of systems tailor-made to each society, in which advanced technologies, instead of imposing a hard-and-fast single model everywhere, may flexibly be adjusted to the needs of all human communities."

Many of the delegates described in detail the present state of development of their respective communications infrastructure and the current needs and priorities as perceived by their different governments.

Text of the Yaounde Declaration

We the representatives of the African Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), meeting in Yaounde (Cameroon) from 22 to 31 July 1980 at the Intergovernmental Conference

on Communication Policies in Africa, mindful of the great significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the necessity of the fullest application of all its principles, recalling that one of the cardinal principles of human rights is the right to knowledge and education, and that communication, always an important tool for the flow of information and a vehicle for the acquisition of knowledge and know-how, has assumed a more important dimension in the life of societies because of the progress communication has recently made as well as the possibilities it offers for greater communicability among men and among peoples.

Mindful of the irreplaceable role that the mass media can play in building young nations, ensuring mutual respect among peoples, international understanding, educational and scientific progress, and strengthening cultural identity, as well as in eliminating racialism and apartheid, mindful that Africa has not so far been able to benefit fully from the possibilities afforded by the extraordinary advances in communication, science and technology, and that even though Africa has made significant strides towards the achievement of political freedom, the African man's search for the knowledge and information to which he has a right is seriously hampered by the great difficulties and numerous obstacles that he encounters in the field of communications in Africa, noting that, to remedy the imbalances that are becoming steadily more pronounced between the different nations of the world, particularly between the highly industrialised countries and the Third World countries, there is an urgent need to improve the structure of communication in Africa and the present arrangement for news exchanges between it and the other continents, declare as follows:

I

In Africa, in the communication field more perhaps than in any other, the prevailing situation is the direct result of the heritage of colonisation. Political independence has not always been followed by a decolonisation of cultural life or by the elimination of many alienating factors imposed by the colonial system. Communication structures often still conform to the old colonial patterns and not

to the need and aspirations of the African peoples.

We are resolved to decolonise them in their turn. Africa's future depends on the extent to which opportunities for social communication are offered to the various social, cultural, political and economic groups that currently make up the societies of the region.

There is an urgent need to give higher priority to the formulation of global integrated policies in the field of culture and communication, to the establishment and expansion of infrastructures for the exchange of information and cultural life, and to the endogenous production of all kinds of messages and cultural products.

II

Since their accession to independence, all African countries have set themselves fundamental economic, social and cultural objectives in order to overcome the serious handicaps stemming from the after-effects of the long period of the slave trade and colonisation. For many of them national cohesiveness and social integration within the overall framework of progress is of crucial importance. Africa has also embarked on the struggle for peace, overall development, the promotion of human rights, freedom of expression and equality between the sexes; similarly, it is resolutely fighting illiteracy, disease, hunger and all forms of social inequality.

We consider that if information organs are systematically used to strengthen national unity, mobilise energies for development through greater participation by popular masses to information, and to reinforce African solidarity and combat all that divides the African continent and prevents it from asserting itself in all its dignity, this would be a means of liberation and an expression of our peoples' freedom.

The Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, which the General Conference of UNESCO adopted at its twentieth session, highlights the responsibility of the mass media in combating the great scourges of mankind and in achieving its most noble ideals. Large-scale action by the mass media and the news agencies, both public and private, can facilitate positive

mobilisation of the creativity of the rural and urban masses. This national effort, which presupposes a qualitatively new role for communication, should imply no contradiction or inconsistency between free access to information and the requirements of development. We need a new conception of freedom of information such as will truly enfranchise men and society instead of subjecting them to the conditioning of those who control the powerful communication media; such as will contribute to the democratisation of communication and recognise the rights of individuals and peoples to be informed, to inform and freely to express themselves.

III

We Africans, like all other peoples, have inherited from the past great works of art, brilliant cultural traditions, undeniable original ways of thinking and modes of social life — and entire heritage of knowledge and wisdom of inestimable value. The forms of traditional and interpersonal communication have always been a powerful instrument for transmitting knowledge and the legacy of values accumulated within our societies. They have played an essential part in the fight to throw off the colonial yoke and unify the historical components of our identity. The multiplicity of our languages, instead of being a cause of divisiveness and conflict, may — once it is taken into consideration as part of a rational communication policy — be seen as source of mutual enrichment and a further sign of the strength of the Africa of tomorrow.

Africa represents a special human context, in which the living forms of traditional communication can be harmoniously linked up with the boldest conquests of modern communications. The systematic use of local and national languages by the various media can help to prevent the gulf between the ordinary people and the elites from widening. Modern means of communication, by disseminating culture to a vast national and regional public, will enable each African people to gain deeper insight into their own personality and likewise to discover that of other countries. The multiplicity of languages and cultures should be regarded not as a problem but as a historical reality whose causes it is important to understand in order better to shape in future.

IV

In Africa may be found a broad spectrum of communication technologies in use today, from the most ancient to the most recent. Messages and knowledge are exchanged by a variety of means ranging from ritual to the computer and from the tom-tom to the satellite.

The use of small-scale media and traditional circuits is not incompatible with advanced technologies. In the overall development effort simple and low-cost technologies can be associated with the use of the most sophisticated media.

The expansion of radio broadcasting does not replace the need for printed information, just as the spoken word does not replace the written word and television does not replace the traditional palaver. Consideration must be given to the use of computers, the establishment of earth stations for satellites and the setting up of data banks, while simultaneously developing telecommunication networks. Computer technology is not an affair of the future: it must be mastered today. Communication methods and media vary enormously; each country must clear-headedly and judiciously make its own choice.

V

Many obstacles still hamper the drawing up and satisfactory implementation of national communication policies. Shortage of resources, both human and financial, is the major obstacle, but the rural areas' access to information must be increased, freedom of information guaranteed, the flow of news facilitated and journalists' conditions of work improved.

In addition to the internal obstacles there are also in particular the gross disproportion in communication capacity as between the industrialised and the developing countries, and the grip of the multinationals on world communication. The dearth of bilateral and multilateral help for the development of communications in African countries is also to be deplored.

But the solution of communication problems cannot be reduced simply to the transfer of technology or the mere redistribution of resources, although both for Africa and for the world these measures are an essential part of a new information and communication order. The solution of our problems remains intimately bound up with the defence of the fundamental freedoms of individuals and peoples — all

peoples and especially those who still remain the most under-privileged. Hence in the last analysis it is bound up with a radical change in the relationship of communication to knowledge, money and power.

It is also necessary to mobilise more national resources for the needs of communication through active participation by users. We think that the democratisation presupposes avoiding control by selfish pressure groups over the means of communication or their surrender to private interests alone to the exclusive benefit of the communication multinationals or monopoly by information professionals. We consider that we must deploy special efforts to increase the endogenous supply of messages of all kinds in order to fill the gaps which benefits external producers of messages, and in particular of non-African radio broadcasts, and is sometimes used to justify restrictive measures.

VI

The success of development in African countries will increasingly depend on the practice of collective self-reliance. This policy, based on increased confidence in inner resources and their capacity for innovation, is the only one calculated to reduce excessive dependence on the outside world. This is true in politics as in culture, in economics as in communication.

Communication and access to communication represent an individual and collective right, instead of being the prerogative of those who possess information facilities. We are therefore resolved to work to help change the present situation, in which man is all too often subjected to news framed by his aspirations and meet his needs. What goes for man goes for African nations: each should become more the subject and originator of its own communication activities.

We must do everything we can, and the international community just help us in this, to achieve independence in the field of communication as we have in the political field, by building communication systems which meet our needs, bear the stamp of our genius, and take account of our situation, needs and aspirations and make it possible to establish relationships of equality and dignity with the rest of the world.

If we need to learn from others, we want their teaching to respect our dignity and be suited to our own needs and priorities. We are fully aware of the fact that Africa also is

capable of contributing to the enrichment of the work heritage in the field of culture and communication.

We affirm our collective will, following the meeting in Yaounde, to work with all our strength for the changes called for by the present world situation, so that each people may freely inform and be informed, full respect being accorded to their dignity. We are determined to work for the strengthening of our communication capacity.

We are prepared to co-operate with all those who, recognizing the need for solidarity among all peoples, are willing to co-operate with us to end the imbalances and historical dependence under which Africa is labouring in the sphere of information and communication.

We consider that all the competent regional and international organizations have a duty to co-operate with us with a view to eliminating all the obstacles that prevent us from affirming our African identity and from enjoying freely and fully the freedom for which we have fought so hard.

We undertake to co-operate more closely with each other in the pursuit of our

objective, aware of our common destiny, the congruence of our aspirations and the complementarity of all our countries and also of the need to make more rational use of our limited resources through the widest and most fruitful regional co-operation.

We appeal to UNESCO and the other bodies and agencies of the United Nations system to collaborate with us to establish a new communication and information order such as to allow complete self-fulfilment for all peoples in peace, justice and freedom.

Note (1) The above document is slightly different from the official declaration read out to the conference at the closing session. However, substantially the two are basically the same.

MICROWAVE LINK BETWEEN SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN

Khartoum SUDANEM in English Aug 80 p 27

[Text] The installation last month of the remaining 180 channels of the 300 channel Red Sea Microwave Link between Sudan and Saudi Arabia has brought direct telephone subscriber dialling a step nearer. The automatic exchange device, which will be the final link in the system, is expected to be installed in Khartoum late next year.

The 355 kilometre microwave link between Port Sudan and Taif in Saudi Arabia was the subject of an \$8 million project awarded to the Italian telecommunications engineers, Telettra, in March 1978--the first such project handled by the company. This link is to be part of the proposed Pan Arab-Pan African communications network.

The first 120 channels were installed in December last year, seven months late. Of these, ten channels--five each way--are currently working semi-automatically. The remaining channels will come into operation when the whole system is inaugurated next year. Until December, there had been only three manually-operated circuits linking Sudan to the Kingdom.

Saudi Arabia, which is picking up the \$8 million bill, is to make available a further \$1.6 million to upgrade four radio relay stations built by Telettra between Khartoum and Port Sudan.

Phase 1 of the project--the 120 channel link between the 2,217 metre Jebel Erba 140 kilometres north of Port Sudan to Jebel Sakak above Taif--was handed over to the Sudanese government last December. Mr Abdalla el Nur, the manager of the project at Port Sudan, said, 'It is already a success. In February alone, the revenue from the link was some (s21,000.'

Two characteristics of the microwave link make it a breakthrough in telecommunications engineering. In the first place, the 355 kilometre link is the longest point-to-point transmission anywhere in the world, and avoids the necessity of building relay towers in the Red Sea to overcome the curvature of the Earth.

Secondly, the mountain-top stations in both countries are entirely solar-powered telecommunications stations, each with a continuous output of 1.5 kilowatts.

'The inaccessibility of this area was the main reason for our choosing to make the station solar-powered,' explained Mr Abdalla el Nur. The station is operated by remote control from Port Sudan. Siting the station on a mountain top also meant that the equipment had to be carried onto Jebel Erba by helicopter. There were further delays and headaches when the Customs department demanded some £125,000 in import duties.

Further delays were caused 'as a result of bad planning in the ministry,' as one engineer put it. Because some of the channels were of the wrong type, there were technical problems, with one series of channels jamming the others. This problem has now been rectified, said the engineer.

In Phase II in late 1981, all major towns in Sudan and Saudi Arabia are expected to be linked by microwave, allowing 300 telephone conversations, colour television and telegraphic communications to be transmitted simultaneously. If successful, said the general manager, the number of channels may be doubled to 600.

CSO: 5500

SRI LANKA MINISTER ADDRESSES ASIA-PACIFIC BROADCAST UNION SESSION

BK291537 Hong Kong AFP in English 1443 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Colombo, 29 Aug (AFP)--Sri Lanka's Minister of State Anandathasan de Alwis today told the 17th General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (APBU) that countries of this region should consider launching their own communications satellites.

Pointing out that some countries in the region have the technical know-how to place satellites in orbit, the minister said they should pool their resources to have their own satellites.

About 150 delegates from 68 member and associate member countries are attending the four-day conference which will discuss ways of promoting co-operation in training personnel and exchanging broadcasting and television programs. It will also discuss better co-ordination over the control of frequency allocations.

The APBU, established in 1964, is a professional union of broadcasting organizations whose aim is to assist in the development of radio and television in the countries of the Asia and Pacific region.

Mr de Alwis, a former journalist, who is minister in charge of broadcasting, television and information in Sri Lanka, "8," (36-note address at the inaugural session) deplored that there was very little exchange of broadcasting material among countries of the region.

He said most countries of the region looked to the West for their programs. They want to be as good as the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) or other Western stations he said.

"Our emphasis is not on Asia or the Pacific. Our emphasis is Western. We know more about Western countries than about countries of the region," he said.

Explaining that this was because many countries in this region had been under Western rule, he emphasized that "in Asia we must set standards of our own." Asia and the Pacific region have their own cultural values very different from those of other regions, Mr de Alwis said.

CSU: 5500

REPORT ON FRENCH-MOROCCAN COOPERATION ON RADIO STATION

LDD31554 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Summary] Paris, 3 Sep (MAP)--The weekly JEUNE AFRIQUE carries an article on Radio-Mediterranee Internationale (RMI) in its 3 September edition. The radio is being set up in Tangiers on a Franco-Moroccan initiative. It has recruited about 20 French- and Arabic-speaking journalists and announcers, all of whom have considerable broadcasting experience.

Listeners will be able to hear the radio beginning this month. Studios have already been equipped in Tangiers, but in (?a few) years it will all be moved to Nador in northern Morocco, near the Algerian border. A huge building will be constructed there to house studios, offices, and short, long and medium wave transmitters (?supplied by Thomson-France).

At the moment RMI has only the Tangiers medium wave transmitter, which is used by a regional radio covering two-thirds of Morocco. RMI intends to reach the Western Mediterranean and northwest Africa. The broadcasts will be in French and Arabic, although the proportion of these broadcasts has not yet been determined. The Moroccan authorities would like the bulk to be in Arabic.

Morocco possesses the majority holding in the capital of the broadcasting company. The remainder belongs to the French Sofirad Company, which is in fact in charge of Europe No 1, Radio Monte Carlo, Sud-Radio, Sumera, and Tele-France. It is entirely under the control of the French state. The Moroccan shares are divided between the National Investments Company (SNI), the Press Broadcasting Company (SOCHIEPRESS), and the Moroccan Bank for Foreign Trade (BMCE). All of them belong to the Moroccan state. Sofirad, which is associated with the European Union Bank (BUE), Thomson and Hachette, negotiated the agreement with the Moroccan Government. RMI will be a profit-making enterprise, with much of its budget coming from advertising, like Sumera-RMS, which has been covering the Middle East from Cyprus since 1973. Sumera is very popular in its target countries, particularly for its objective news coverage. It broadcasts a lot of light music, appealing to young audiences. Advertising provides 75 percent of the budget and may rise to 100 percent. It charges FR900 per 30 seconds, as compared to the FR5,000 charged by Europe No 1. RMI will resemble Sumera. Its personnel will be mainly Moroccan in order to forestall criticism from other countries.

CSO: 5500

APPROVAL RECEIVED FOR TRANSPACIFIC CABLE

Canberra THE FINANCIAL AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Aug 60 p 9

[Text]

A \$110 million submarine cable linking Australia, Canada, Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Norfolk Island has been given the go-ahead by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications.

Organised at an international meeting headed by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC) in Sydney earlier this year, the service is due to go into operation in 1963-64.

Described as one of the largest single telecommunications projects undertaken, the cable system, designated ANZCAN, will have a capacity of more than 1000 telephone circuits and, through interconnecting facilities,

will carry the rapidly expanding telecommunications traffic within the Pacific Basin and between Asia and Europe.

The Sydney meeting was attended by representatives of 13 international telecommunications organisations from 11 countries.

The Federal Government has approved in principle OTC's participation in the mammoth project to a limit of \$10 million - by far the largest shareholding.

The expected operational life of the system will be 25 years which should maintain the security of Australia's international telecommunications links, through satellite and undersea cable facilities, well into the 21st century.

00000 5500

BRIEFS

INDIAN SATELLITE IN FRANCE--India's first experimental communication satellite--APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment)--will be moved to France around the 20th of next month for launching atop the Ariane launch vehicle of the European Space Agency in February next year. Professor U. R. Rao, director of the Indian Space Research Organization, said the satellite would undergo acceptance tests before finally journeying to Kourou in French Guyana for lift off. [Text] [BK241116 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 80]

TELECOMMUNICATION LINKS--Automatic Telex links were established on 22 July between Belgrade and Beijing and Belgrade and New Delhi. Direct-dial telephone links have been opened from Belgrade to Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and Tallin, in addition to the earlier link to Moscow. Since the second half of May, Yugoslavia has had direct-dial telephone connections with 25 European countries. The latest added to the list were Gibraltar, Portugal, Ireland, Iceland, Cyprus and Malta. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 80 p 8 AU]

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET RELAY STATION--Ulaanbaatar, 19 Aug (MONTSAME)--Today's papers report that a meeting of working people has been held in Arvayheer on the occasion of the commissioning of a new radio relay line station built by Soviet and Mongolian construction workers. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1811 GMT 19 Aug 80 OW]

DPKK, ZIMBABWE BROADCASTING PACT--Pyongyang September 6 (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation in radio and TV broadcasting between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPKK and the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Company, Ltd, was signed in Pyongyang on September 5. The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Kim Si-hak and other personages concerned and on the Zimbabwean side by the members of the government information delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe headed by Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and tourism of Zimbabwe. The agreement was signed by Kim Si-hak and Nathan Shamuyarira. [Text] [SK060400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 6 Sep 80]

FRENCH-BANGLADESH TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT--The country's second satellite earth station will be set up with French assistance at Kaliakoir near Dacca by April next year. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dacca 28 August between the Bangladesh Posts and Telegraphs Board and the Telecommunication Agency of France. The project for setting up an Intelsat standard B earth station will involve an expenditure of 100 million taka with a foreign exchange component of 50 million taka. The earth station will establish direct telecommunication links with a number of neighboring countries. [BKJ01257 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 29 Aug 80]

IRAQI-FRENCH RADIO AGREEMENT--This morning Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim signed three agreements with a French company regarding implementation of the shortwave radio transmission station project in Balad and the country's western and eastern radio station projects with a capacity of 2,000 kw each. The projects, which will be completed in 22 months and carried out in two stages, are aimed at transmitting Baghdad and the voice of the masses radios to parts of the world that have not been receiving Iraqi radio broadcasts so far. The above-mentioned projects include radio transmitters that transmit on mediumwaves and shortwaves whose capacity range between 300 and 2,000 kw, aeriels to be directed to all parts of the world, electrical generators, public works and installations and instruments for direct control and supervision of the stations in the radio and television corporation building in Baghdad. These projects, which cost about 34 million dinars, are among the radio coverage projects planned by the Ministry of Culture and Information. The signing ceremony was attended by ministry undersecretary Taha Yasin 'Ali, director general of the Radio and Television General Corporation Hamid Sa'id, the French ambassador in Baghdad and ministry officials. [Text] [GF161410 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Sep 80]

'CNA', 'SAPA' AGREEMENT SIGNED--Taipeh--The Central News Agency, INC and the South African Press Association signed an agreement on news exchange in Taipeh yesterday. At the signing ceremony both Mt Frank Lin, president of CNA and Mr Edwin Linington, editor of SAPA, stressed that the two agencies would strive to provide the public with accurate and impartial news in their efforts to uphold democracy and world peace. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Aug 80 p 8]

FRANCE FINANCES MOYABI STATION--This afternoon, France and Gabon signed two financial agreements concerning the Moyabi International Radio Center. The signing ceremony took place at the Ministry of Information and Posts and Telecommunications. The first agreement, amounting to 215 million CFA, will cover the installation work of the 500-kilowatt transmitting station set up in Moyabi, which is expected to provide better radio coverage and reception. The second, of a value of 500 million CFA, was earmarked for the operational stage of the station which is scheduled to start in January 1981. This second amount should also serve first to cover part of the training expenses of the Gabonese personnel which will work both at the Libreville and Moyabi stations and second to pay the necessary foreign experts. The agreements were signed on the Gabonese side by the minister delegate to the presidency for information, posts and telecommunications, Mr Zacharie Myboto, and on the French side by His Excellency Maurice Robert, French ambassador to Gabon. Minister Myboto expressed great satisfaction over the signing of the two agreements and commended the excellent relations between Paris and Libreville. He stressed the fact that this signing was another sign of the secular friendship binding France and Gabon, and particularly President Bongo and President Ciacard d'Etaing. As for the French ambassador, he stated that the ceremony was another proof of the desire of Gabon and France to make heard their voices through the channel of this specific tool which is the Moyabi transmitting station. [Text] [AB200924 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 19 Aug 80]

ISLAMIC INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCY--Jakarta, 31 Aug (AFP)--World Islamic leaders as well as delegates from various countries have been arriving here to attend a three-day international Islamic mass media conference--the first of its kind--to be opened in Jakarta by President Suharto Monday (tomorrow). The arrivals included World Islamic League Secretary-General Shaykh Ali Harakhan, who came Saturday and was welcomed by Minister of Religion Alamsyah Ratu Perwiranegara, and Islamic Conference Organization Secretary-General Jashim Zuhairi. Sponsored by the World Islamic League and to be attended by some 300 Islamic journalists and writers from around the world, the conference is slated to set up an Islamic international news agency and discuss an Islamic journalist code of ethics. [Text] [BK311223 Hong Kong AFP in English 0423 GMT 31 Aug 80]

CSO: 5500

ABU TO INCREASE USE OF SATELLITES

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 2 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

COLOMBO, 1 Sept—The Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) has agreed to increase the use of satellites and other technological advances to rectify an imbalance in the flow of information between developed and developing countries, ABU President Dr Sumadi of Indonesia said today.

Speaking to reporters after a four-day ABU General assembly, he said four immediate projects were envisaged to correct the imbalance. These were:

—To seek reduced satellite charges in general and special rates between developing countries;

—To establish—with the support of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)—a daily exchange of TV news in South-East Asia as a first step to set up a regional Asia-Pacific news exchange system;

—To establish, with the support of the South Pacific Forum, a radio news

exchange system in the Pacific using telex with Suva, Fiji, as the co-ordinating centre;

—To organise an international broadcast news workshop in Djakarta next February to promote the exchange of TV news on a global basis.

Dr Sumadi said the ABU, in cooperation with other regional broadcasting unions, succeeded in acquiring TV rights of the 1982 and 1986 World Football Cup by a contract signed with the International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) in July.

But Dr Sumadi said the delegates expressed concern at amendments made

earlier this year to the Olympic charter which imposed restrictions on the coverage of Olympic Games in TV news services by broadcasting organizations which did not hold TV rights.

He said the amendment curtailed the right of the public to be informed of sporting events of world-wide interest through national news services and could lead to similar restrictions in other sports.

"ABU members have decided among other measures to approach the national Olympic committees of their own countries to retain this right," he said.

NAB/Reuter

HONG KONG RTV TO HELP MODERNIZE PRC TELEVISION

Sports Broadcast Pact

Hong Kong, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Jul 80 p 11

[Text]

The biggest sports broadcasting contract in Asia, involving the live transmission of the World Women's Basketball Championships, has been signed in Peking between RTV and the Central Broadcasting Authority of China.

This is the first live telecast to Peking and will reach an estimated 300 million viewers as well as a Hong Kong audience of a potential 18 million.

Satellite transmitters will beam six hours of coverage of the nine-day championships scheduled to take place in Hong Kong starting on September 11.

This will be the first nationwide commercial sports coverage seen in China and represents a major step forward in the country's plans to commercialize both its television and radio services.

On his arrival from Shanghai at Kai Tak airport last night, managing director of RTV Mr Steve Huang, said: "This has been a very successful trip.

"We have made agreements on four fronts:

"The live telecast — the

first — to Peking.

"We have agreed on a new exchange programme.

"Thirdly we have agreed to go into China to do some more, very exciting programmes and fourthly, we have discussed the commercialisation of Chinese radio and television stations."

Mr Huang said he could not immediately further but would release full details of the agreements today.

Advertisers of foreign products available in China are expected to lead the rush to buy time on the sports broadcast.

A significant degree of corporate image advertising is expected in preparation for a stepping up of foreign trade between China and the rest of the world.

"A great many foreign products are now readily available in China," said Mr Huang.

With Mr Huang on the 10-day trip were Mr Robert Dent, financial director of RTV and Roddickson Hongkong, RTV's chief engineer Mr Lam Sai-chung, programme operations controller Mr Au Tai-ming, head of

administration and assistant general manager Mr Raymond Huang, chief news editor Mr Jeremy Lynn, sales controller Miss Jucita Wong, senior programme executive Miss Nancy Shih and publicity and advertising consultant Mr Ted Thomas.

During visits to broadcasting installations in Peking and Shanghai, the RTV team conducted seminars on commercial broadcasting and television production.

Mr Huang has also been invited by the Chinese broadcasting authorities to advise on the full exploitation of China's commercial broadcasting facilities and is expected to make written recommendations on this subject after further consultations with advertising bodies in Hong Kong.

Training in PRC Staff

China's Central Broadcasting Bureau (CBB) has asked RTV to play a major role in the commercialisation and modernisation of Chinese television.

[Report by Tim Ashford]

[Total]

China's Central Broadcasting Bureau has asked RTV to play a major role in the commercialisation and modernisation of Chinese television.

Outlining the results of 10 days of consultation in Peking yesterday, managing director of RTV, Mr Steve Huang, said China is eager to tap the expertise of Hongkong's television industry.

Following a five nationwide broadcast of the Eighth Asian Women's Basketball Championship via satellite from Hongkong in September, China will be sending 20 production staff members to Hongkong for six months' intensive training at RTV.

In 1982, another group of 20 engineers will arrive to study technical aspects of local production techniques.

On the commercial side, the Central Broadcasting Bureau has asked RTV to act as its agent in arranging advertising for nationwide transmission on both television and radio.

That offer said Mr Huang is still under consideration.

"They are very anxious to commercialise," said the RTV chief.

"That is most evident."

"Whether or not RTV is prepared to act as Peking's advertising agent is less clear," he said.

"We have a station to run here and that already keeps us quite busy."

"But I can't help being excited by the thought of a viewing audience of 300 million for television and another 900 million listeners for radio."

"We will give them an answer by next February — either to act as agents ourselves or recommend someone else for the job."

There are now an estimated 10 million television sets in China, said Mr Huang, with a total viewing audience of as many as 300 million.

September's women's basketball tournament, he said, will mark the first occasion when that entire audience will be open to commercial advertising.

RTV signed exclusive rights to broadcast the tournament yesterday and will handle all advertising for the broadcast, sharing the profits with Peking.

"I haven't even decided what to charge yet," said a smiling Mr Huang. "Imagine the figures when China's team plays Japan — its almost ridiculous."

RTV will solicit and screen all ads for the event, with an eye toward providing footage that will meet with approval in Peking.

"We spent hours talking about this, and I think I know what they want," said Mr

Huang.

"They are conservative. We'll have to avoid sexuality in the ads and concentrate on a sporty style.

"Eventually people may have to make special ads for China, but the cost is peanuts when you can reach 300 million people."

Looking at production, he said China is turning to Hongkong for a lesson in efficiency.

Peking's entire programme production amounts to only 90 minutes per week compared to 42 hours at RTV.

Chinese television transmits only 30 hours each day compared with 17 in Hongkong.

Hongkong has in the past sent many staff abroad for training, he said, and China's move to send staff here is a normal procedure in the television world.

"They have all the equipment they need," he said.

"What they need now is efficiency."

RTV will subsidise the Chinese staff training in Hongkong, he said.

Agreement was also reached in Peking on the broadcasting of Chinese news clips on RTV.

RTV has monitored China's satellite transmitted news service for some time, said Mr Huang.

But the new agreement allows RTV to now broadcast the transmissions for a "nominal fee."

"That should give us China news 24 hours before anybody else," said Mr Huang.

Further programme exchanges are unlikely, he said.

"In this respect we understand each other."

"Hongkong is a very different society from China."

"We cannot really use their programmes except for news, and they cannot use ours."

"It would be a bit far-fetched."

But co-operation can proceed well regardless of those differences, he said.

"They want to produce a lot more programming. We can help."

"It's very easy for us to sit down and know each other's mind."

Mr Huang first visited Peking for "exploratory" meetings in 1978, he said.

Consultation has gone on since then, but his recent meeting with deputy bureau chief Mr Li Lien-ching and others marked "a starting point for new co-operation."

"It's only a beginning, but we are very excited."

TVB has also had discussions with the Broadcasting Bureau, he said, noting that he was not informed on the substance of those talks.

BRIEFS

JAPAN-CHINA COMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL--Tokyo Sep 12 KYODO--The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry Friday decided to set up a Japan-China Communications Technology Exchange and Liaison Council with the chief of the minister's secretariat as chairman. The decision was made for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of technology between Japan and China in the fields of postal services, telecommunications and broadcasting, in accordance with an agreement reached by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Ichiro Yamanouchi and Chinese officials during his recent visit to China. The new council will be made up of officials of such organizations as Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT), Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co. and Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). It will hold talks on the exchange of information concerning technological cooperation as well as on exchanges of personnel and business problems. [Text] [OW121241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 12 Sep 80]

BROADCASTING UNION AGREES ON EXCHANGES--Colombo, 1 Sep (XINHUA)--Exchange of television and radio programmes, satellite communication and distribution of radio frequencies and the training of personnel were some of the topics covered here at the 17th General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union which ends today. The two-week meeting also discussed ways of promoting cooperation with other regional broadcasting unions, associated meetings covered such topics as engineering and programming. The assembly was attended by 129 delegates representing 44 member organizations from 33 countries and regions, representatives from United Nations agencies and observers from other regional broadcasting unions were also at the meeting. China is one of the 12 general council member countries. The next General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union is to be held in Manila last next year. [Text] [OW011552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 1 Sep 80]

INDIA-MALAYSIA CABLE LINK--Work on the 2,200 km long-distance submarine cable link between India and Malaysia began on 20 July in Madras. As a beginning the (?shore end) cable was connected to terminal complex on the Marina beach. The ship carrying the cable will move slowly, uncoiling the cable into the sea. The vessel is expected to reach Penang in Malaysia in 18 days where the other end of the cable will be connected to the terminal building putting through telecommunication link between the two countries. With this link, India need not solely depend on the existing western route via Europe for transit to the United States. This 25-million-pound-sterling project will become operational in November. [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 80 BK]

MADURAI-COLOMBO MICROWAVE LINK--Madras, July 9 (PTI)--The Rs 3-crore broadband microwave telecommunications system connecting Madurai with Colombo is likely to be ready before December. The system would provide 960 high-grade circuits to help better communication facilities between India and Sri Lanka, it was stated at the fifth Indo-Sri Lanka telecommunications maintenance conference held here yesterday. The Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, is manufacturing the equipment for the project. A communique issued after the deliberations at the conference said the operational, maintenance and tariff aspects of the system were discussed. Also, steps to improve the existing telecom links were decided upon. It was also proposed to revise and rationalise the tariff agreement between India and Sri Lanka at a separate meeting later. (Text) [Mumbai THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Jul 80 p 17]

CSO: 3500

EXPERTS SAY PLANNED SATELLITE LITTLE HELP TO OUTBACK

Nelbourne THE AGE in English 18 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Stephen Miller: "Satellite 'Not Best' for Outback Phones"]

[Text]

CANBERRA — Methods already available could provide telephones to remote areas more cheaply than the Government's planned domestic satellite, Telecom has been told.

This is one conclusion of a survey carried out for Telecom by a group of Sydney consultants.

The report, by the Implementation and Management Group, said present cost estimates favoured the use of a digital radio concentrator (DRC) system.

The findings conflict with the Government's belief that a satellite is the best way to meet communication needs in the Northern Territory.

The Post on Telecommunications Group Minister, Mr Staley, said yesterday that Government plans included both a satellite and earth-based technology to give all Australians access to an affordable telephone service.

Telecom had always intended finding which plans would be best served by satellite, and

which plans needed other services, Mr Staley said.

But the consultants' report favored DRC for all plans.

The report also urged higher priority for providing telephone services to remote areas of the Northern Territory.

It said that residents in remote areas felt a greater need for telephones than for television, radio, mail or school of the Air.

It found that 30,000 people in remote parts of the Northern Territory did not have reasonable access to modern telecommunications systems.

The DRC system was an "attractive solution" for providing telephones, while a satellite would be "feasible" — but a delay in the satellite could be a disadvantage, the survey said.

The satellite would be suitable for radio and television services, while the DRC could provide only a digital radio program.

The survey urged that a re-assessment of costs should begin as soon as more information was available.

TELECOM TO AUTOMATE SERVICES WITHIN TEN YEARS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL, in English 31 Jul 80 p 10

[Text]

CANBERRA. — A fully automatic communications network for the whole of Australia, including remote rural areas, could be foreseen within 10 years, Telecom managing director, Mr John Curtis, said yesterday.

The great overall objective in remote areas would need to include modern communications not only in telephony but also in data communications, he said.

Mr Curtis remarks centred in a book released by the Information Technology Council, said the most imminent introduction would be the digital data network to begin next year.

Telecom in 1981 expected to provide a public switched data network which would meet a continuous of transmission delay and increased flexibility in circuit utilisation.

This service would accommodate within the next decade such innovations as electronic mail, corporate data networks and electronic funds transfer.

Mr Curtis predicted also a growth in the use of facsimile machines to transmit photographs, diagrams and hand-writing.

Developments in this area would reduce transmission times and provide a store and forward capability so that important documents could be transmitted

immediately and receive information during off-peak times.

Developments also were underway to enable telephone machines to be linked directly to computers and modems.

Facsimile machines costing less than \$500 were envisaged.

Mr Curtis said one of the next steps being developed in word processors was to give them a broadcasting ability over telecommunications lines.

Benefits to businesses would arise from their ability to increasingly compete globally.

Mr Curtis said the effect on society of the new technologies would mean that people would work in their homes or a nearby small office supported by the telecommunications network.

Students could learn at home using computer-aided learning equipment, and shopping could be ordered or funds transferred to banks from within the home.

Parliament today MP Mr Barry Jones said in the book that in the last three years the Federal Parliament had devoted only one 10-

minute debate to the social implications of technology.

"It is common ground to accept that technological change are inevitable and incapable of modification," he said.

"To suggest that the political process may have some relevance in determining priorities, making choices and evolving appropriate social responses, is to invite discussion."

"The subject of technology bears and embraces most numbers," he said.

The ACTU president, Mr Hawke, said unemployment benefits would lose their stigma when Australia as a nation realised that there was not enough work for everybody.

The benefits might come to be regarded as temporary relief and acquire some the character of superannuation or the age pension, he said.

Mr Hawke said the introduction of new equipment and processes had led to a fall in the number of jobs available.

STEP FORWARD IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

RANGOON THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 3 Sep 60 p 5

(Editorial: "A Step Forward")

(Text)

BURMA has made a major step forward in the field of telecommunications with the inauguration of the Subscriber Trunk Dialling System linking nine major towns in the country.

Under the new system, subscribers in each of the nine major towns—Rangoon, Sittwe, Bassein, Pegu, Prome, Magwe, Moulmein, Mafkila and Mandalay—will be able to make trunk calls by directly dialling the number in other towns without the intervening help of operators at both ends as in the past.

Such a system will thus save time and facilitate long-distance calls. This is a welcome development as it would mean that the trunk calls, which frequently developed into shouting matches as the persons at the two ends strain both their vocal cords and their ears to overcome the intervening distance in the past will now be made more convenient with the establishment of microwave links as the quality of telephone service has greatly improved and there will no longer be disturbances whether it be in summer, winter or the rainy season.

Such improvements are in the interests of the nation and the people. For, as Deputy Minister for Post and Telecommunications U Saw Hla Pru said in in-

inaugurating the Subscriber Trunk Dialling System the other day, communications is like the very nerve centre linking the various levels of Organ of Power and services organizations in various parts of the country. Since communications play a vital role in communicating policies, decisions and directives to subordinate organizations responsible for their implementation, "a high standard of communications is a prerequisite for the speedy development of the country."

The new system, as the Deputy Minister noted, will mark the opening of a new chapter in Burma's telecommunications service by increasing the number of calls that can be made simultaneously and thereby bring various parts of the country—and the world in future—in closer contact with each other.

The first step has been made in linking up nine major towns. Different kinds of local and long-distance communications facilities must be added for bringing about a well-integrated system of communications throughout the whole country to contribute towards a more speedy national development.

The Post and Telecommunications Corporation has improved and updated the telecommunications system to make it the modern convenience it really ought to be. Now that the new system has been established it is up to all to see its proper maintenance and upkeep. We expect that the working people will contribute their share towards this end by rendering their full co-operation to the Corporation for making the best possible use and care of the new system.

BRIEFS

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SERVICE--An automatic transit telephone exchange service was simultaneously inaugurated in nine cities of Burma on 1 September. The cities are Akyab, Arakan State; Bassein, Irrawaddy Division; Pegu and Pyaw, Pegu Division; Mawla, Mawla Division; Moulmein, Mon State; Moulmein and Mandalay, Mandalay Division, and Rangoon. Speaking at the service inauguration ceremony in Rangoon on 1 September, Naval Commander Lin Thain Maung, managing director of communications corporation, said there were 11,391 telephone lines in Burma of which 25,360 lines can be used to operate through the new automatic transit telephone exchange service to dial long distance. [RKO50615 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Sep 80]

CBO: 5500

INFORMATION MINISTRY ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 10 Jul 80 p 17

[Text] New Delhi, July 9 (PTI)

Various schemes for the expansion of the TV network in the country are under consideration of the government.

According to the annual report of the ministry of information and broadcasting, the scope and possibilities of introduction of colour television are also being explored, particularly because the black and white technology is fast becoming obsolete.

The report says that the government proposes to give the fullest consideration to the utilization of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) for providing a reliable satellite-based TV communication of post and telegraph microwave communication system.

Outlining the TV projects to be executed during 1980-81, the report says that the TV centre at Jullundur with a ten-Kw transmitter will be completed and the TV transmitter at Lucknow will be shifted to a permanent site with the consequent improvement in the service area.

Orders for studio equipment for Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum will be placed and the sites for the TV centre in Ahmedabad and relay centres in Jammu, Muzirabad, Ajmer, Cuttack and Varanasi will be acquired.

Air Projects

Similarly, orders for equipment for programme production centres at Raipur, Hazaffarpur and Gulbarga will also be placed and building plans finalised during the year.

Air projects to be commissioned shortly include FM (frequency modulation) service in Calcutta and Bombay, a radio station at Suratgarh, permanent studios at Agartala, Allahabad, Amritapur, Jaipur, Rajkot and Vijaywada, a 2/10-Kw. medium-wave transmitter at Alawal and a 2/100-Kw. medium-wave transmitter at Srinagar.

The report reiterates the government's commitment to the freedom of the press and adds that small and medium newspapers, including regional languages, should be given all possible encouragement.

Further, the government considers that the diffusion of ownership of newspapers and their delinking from the big industries were important issues requiring a study in depth. These subjects are, therefore, likely to be included in the revised terms of reference of the press commission.

Referring to the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries, the report says that India continued to play a leading role in its working. In its capacity as chairman of the co-ordination committee from July, 1976, to November, 1979, India worked persistently to make the pool operational in character and also to increase the volume and improve the quality of the pool services.

According to the report, the government released in 1979-80 grants in aid of Rs 36.19 lakhs to the four news agencies on account of the salary differential of their employees.

On the film industry, the report justified the government's decision to merge the Film Finance Corporation and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation with a revitalised National Film Development Corporation.

Merger Justified

This decision is aimed at ushering in "a new era of cinema and development of good and wholesome cinema with the involvement and cooperation of the film industry." It was also decided to wind up the working group on autonomy for the film division as in the government's view the division already enjoys adequate functional autonomy, particularly in creative and production matters.

The report refers to a protocol signed with Syria for cooperation in the field of broadcasting and information during the year and says that similar protocol under cultural exchange agreements were under negotiation at present with France, Yugoslavia and Poland.

The protocol signed with Syria under the aegis of the existing cultural agreement envisages the exchange of radio and TV programmes and films and media personnel.

CSD: 3500

FIVE EARTH STATIONS APPROVED FOR SATELLITE LINK

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Jul 80 p 13

(Text)

NEW DELHI, July 7.

The Union Government has approved the setting up of earth stations at Lok (Lodkh), Agal (Mauram), Port Blair, Car Nicobar and Narsauli (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) which will be linked to the transponders to be leased to India by the International Telecommunication Satellite (Intelsat) organisation in the Indian Ocean region for meeting India's domestic telecommunication requirements.

India is a member of Intelsat and the Overseas Communications Service (OCS) is the designated national agency for setting up links between the satellite and the earth stations.

Intelsat is financed by capital contributions by its 100 members and the size of the contribution is determined on March 1 every year on the basis of the actual usage of the system by the members during the preceding year. The total investment share of India amounts to 10.2 per cent of the total capital contributions to Intelsat.

Since India's share is less than the minimum required for an independent seat on the Board of Governors of the United Organisation which has its headquarters in Washington, a group known as the Asia Pacific Group was formed with four other countries—Singapore, New Zealand, Malaysia and Sri Lanka for representation on the Board.

The countries nominate one member for a year in rotation in five year terms. By convention the country which is to leave in rotation to Governor sends a delegate to the board meeting in the state of alternate Governor.

Intelsat also has a seat on the board of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which is an inter-governmental organisation. The Board of Governors of Intelsat approved a principle India's request for the allotment of one quarter transponder to the Indian Ocean region which is used to meet its domestic telecommunication requirements.

The total Plan outlay for OCS projects for 1980-81 has been

fixed at Rs 70.80 crores for augmentation of the existing switching and transmission facilities at the satellite and transmission stations at Agal, Dabra Devi, Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras centres.

The outlay also provides for the establishment of a wide-band submarine telephone cable link between Madras and Penang and a troposcatter communication link between India and the Soviet Union and for participation in the International Maritime Satellite (Inmarsat) organisation.

During 1980-81 and 1981-82, the schemes have progressed satisfactorily, the expenditure during 1980-81 amounting to Rs 3.80 crore and to Rs 11.77 crores in 1981-82.

The terminal of the troposcatter communication link between India and the Soviet Union is being set up at Chertov-Skharov in Kazakhstan. The setting up of the indigenous wide antenna at the Orinagar terminal station is nearing completion. The troposcatter project is expected to be completed in early 1981.

CSM: 5500

BRIEFS

RADIO TRANSMITTER STRENGTH BOOSTED--Minister of State for Information and Broadcast Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha has said that a 200-kilowatt transmitter will replace the 20 kilowatt transmitter at Siliguri in North Bengal. This will make the all India Radio Program accessible even to the border and remote areas. She was speaking at a news conference in Calcutta today. [Text] [BK131621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Sep 80]

TV NETWORK--The TV network will cover an area of over 485,000 square kilometers during the current plan period. New TV centers will be opened at Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Trivandrum. This was disclosed by Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha while addressing the TV program producers guild in Calcutta on 12 September. [Text] [BK131527 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Sep 80]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

BALUCHISTAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM--A comprehensive program has begun to improve communications in the Baluchistan area after consultations with elected representatives from the area. This was stated by the director general of the Development Institute for Northern Areas in Skardu while inaugurating the Kharbi bridge. He said the government is giving full attention to development of the area, especially in the communications sector. He said work on a new 10-kw-capacity broadcasting house in Skardu will be completed by the end of this month. [Text] [GF151747 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1300 GMT 15 Sep 80]

C801 5500

GUANGDONG HOLDS BROADCASTING PLANNING CONFERENCE

HK040454 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] The Guangdong provincial broadcasting planning conference was held in Guangzhou from 28 August to 3 September. In accordance with the demands of the national broadcasting plan, the conference discussed a tentative long-term plan for provincial broadcasting and television and drew up a plan for the coming 5 years. This was the first provincial broadcasting conference since the smashing of the gang of four. Attending the conference were more than 160 persons including leaders of broadcasting departments of Guangzhou Municipality, Hainan Administrative Region and all prefectures, and responsible comrades of broadcasting stations of municipalities and counties. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee Propaganda Department spoke, and representatives from the provincial People's Government departments concerned were invited to attend the conference.

The conference conveyed and studied the spirit of the national broadcasting planning conference and the provincial propaganda work conference, reviewed the complicated course of broadcasting and television development in the province in the past and fully affirmed the achievements scored. The conference held: Since the founding of the PRC 30 years ago, the province's broadcasting and television has made tremendous progress and the achievements are significant. At present, a relatively complete broadcasting system has been set up throughout the province, including wired broadcast, medium wave, television and FM. A Guangdong radio and television network centering on Guangdong provincial people's broadcasting station and Guangdong television station is gradually forming. These achievements have provided firm foundations for developments in the 1980's. The accusation made during the Great Cultural Revolution that broadcasting work in the 17 years after the founding of the PRC was imbued with a sinister revisionist line was utterly groundless slander, and should be thoroughly repudiated.

The conference discussed a long-term tentative plan for the development of Guangdong broadcasting and television up to the end of this century and measures to accomplish the plan, on the basis of summing up experience, defining the guiding ideology and target of endeavor in broadcasting in the new period, and in accordance with the demands of the national broadcasting

plan and the actual situation in Guangdong, they emphatically studied planning for the coming 3 years, and the measures to accomplish the plan. The plan demanded giving first priority to speeding up television development and giving prominence to television program production and expanding the area of coverage; establishing medium wave and FM broadcasting networks, and expanding the coverage of the provincial station; straightening out, improving and continuing to develop the rural wired broadcasting network, and achieving smooth circuits and good loudspeakers and reception; and strengthening research work in science and technology of broadcasting and television, and so on.

Representatives attending the conference emphatically pointed out: the wired broadcasts widespread throughout the province form an important component part of the nation's broadcasting. Its unique role cannot be replaced by wireless broadcast or television. We must persist in the policy of walking on two legs and simultaneously develop wired and wireless broadcasting.

The representatives looked forward to the bright future of broadcasting and were encouraged. Their confidence and feelings of honor in doing a good job of broadcasting were strengthened. They said: Since the smashing of the gang of four, a new lively scene of flourishing development has emerged in broadcasting and television, and we are very much encouraged. At present, the province's tentative long-term plan and the 3-year plan are both defined and practical, and we are very clear about our future and orientation. We are very encouraged and full of confidence. All of them said: We must be of one heart and one mind, boost our spirits, overcome difficulties, fulfill all the tasks put forward in the plan and make even greater contributions to developing broadcasting and television in our province.

CS01 5500

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

BROADCASTING PUBLISHING HOUSE ESTABLISHED--The Central Broadcasting Administration recently established the Broadcasting Publishing House in Beijing. The Broadcasting Publishing House is a comprehensive publishing house. Its main task is to publish radio and television scripts, related professional and technical books and periodicals and other publications in order to increase propaganda results of radio and television broadcasts and promote the development of broadcasting work and the four modernizations. The Broadcasting Publishing House plans to publish two books at the end of this year. They are: 1. Volume 4 of "Reading and Appreciating Classic Literature." The first three volumes have been published by the Beijing Publishing House. 2. "Words From the Heart--Selected Articles of the Youth Program of the Central People's Broadcasting Station in Spring 1980." (Text) (OW101235 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Sep 80)

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

SATELLITE PROJECT--Taipei, 6 Aug--A task force will set up for the government's five-year aerospace development project, a government source said. The government has targeted to launch a telecommunications satellite within five years. The task force is to be composed of representatives of government scientific and research organizations and will report to the Executive Yuan. Main task of the group is to map out a five-year development program for an aerospace industry, provide training for local engineers in related fields, and enlist the aid of overseas specialists in the field. Tentative plans call for development of rockets and satellites for civilian purpose. Specialists noted that based on Taiwan's present know-how, priorities for development are rocket fuel systems, launching systems, and special high-test alloys. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT 6 Aug 80 OW]

CSO: 5500

THAILAND

NEW AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES OPEN IN NORTH

Bangkok BIAH RAT in Thai 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Article: "Automatic Long-Distance Telephone Lines Have Been Opened Starting With 29 Lines to the North"]

[Automatic long-distance telephone service to the north has been opened. Stores with pay telephones have quickly made preparations to keep the customers from taking this opportunity to call long distance at a low cost.

Yesterday morning, Admiral Amorn Sirigaya, the minister of communications, served as the leader of the ceremony to open automatic long-distance telephone service (STD) between the Bangkok telephone area and the 29 telephone exchanges in the northern provinces. The ceremony was held at the conference hall of the Minister of Communications. The first long-distance call was made to Mr Samruai Phungprasit, the governor of Lampang Province.

Concerning this automatic long-distance telephone service, a caller can call long-distance directly without having to go through an operator as before. The caller first dials the long-distance area code of that telephone exchange and then dials the number desired. The area codes of the various telephone exchanges are as follows:

Area code 053 is the code for the Chiangmai, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Saraphi and Pasang exchanges.

Area code 054 is the code for the Lampang, Chiangrai, Nan, Phayao, Phrae and Denchai exchanges.

Area code 055 is the area code for the Phitsanulok, Sukhothai, Tak, Uttaradit, Kamphaengphet, Mae Sot, Savannakhalok, Laplae and Wongthong exchanges.

Area code 066 is the area code for the Nakhon Ratchasima, Phetchabun, Uthai Thani, Phichit, Chainat, Chummaeng, Takli, Taphanin and Bangmunnak exchanges.

The long-distance area code for calling Bangkok is 02.

Major General Butaphan Thawiwong, the director of the Telephone Organization of Thailand, stated that the telephone exchanges in the northeast will open automatic long-distance service to Bangkok around 1 August. As for the south, only a single exchange will be opened at first for calling Bangkok. This exchange will open on 25 July. The eastern region will have to wait but efforts are being made to start service by the end of this year.

Furthermore, after automatic long-distance telephone service was implemented, the newspaper MAH RAT went to observe things at various stores that have pay telephones that are not public telephones of the Telephone Organization. It appears that some stores have had to quickly change the telephones and telephone dials for the customers because of the fear that the customers will dial long distance.

11943

CSO: 5500

THAILAND

DIAL-DIRECT LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE LINE TO NORTH TO OPEN

Bangkok SIAN RAT in Thai 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Long Distance Telephone Service Opened; Direct Dialing Between Bangkok and the North To Open For the First Time On 9 July"]

[Text] The Telephone Organization is preparing to open direct dial telephone service between Bangkok and the northern provinces for the first time in the history of long-distance calling here. This will be implemented at 0100 hours on 9 July.

Major General Sutaphan Thawivong, the director of the Telephone Organization, stated that, concerning direct dialing between Bangkok and the north, at this time it will be possible to call 29 telephone exchanges in other provinces. There will be opening ceremonies at 1000 hours that day. Admiral Amorn Sirigaya, the minister of communications, will make the first call to government officials in the provinces that have these telephone lines.

Telephone users calling Chingmai, Lamphun, Mae Hong Son, Saraphi and Pasang must dial area code 053 first and then the number they want to call. The area code for Lampang, Chiangrai, Nan, Phayao, Phrae and Denchai is 054. That for Phitsanulok, Sukhothai, Tak, Uttaradit, Kamphaengphet, Mae Sot, Savannakhalok and Laplae is 055. That for Nakhon Sawan, Phetchabun, Uthai Thani, Phichit, Chainat, Chumsaeng, Takhlí, Taphanhin and Bangmunnak is 056.

As for the people calling from all of the above exchanges in these provinces, if they want to call directly to someone in Bangkok, they must dial area code 02 first and then the number they want.

The service charge will be calculated based on the actual number of minutes the call lasted. If a fraction of a minute is involved, it will be rounded up to the next full minute. In cases in which the caller wants a telephone operator to place the long-distance call for him instead of dialing direct, the Telephone Organization will charge a service charge of 10 baht per call during the day and 20 baht during the night, with the exception that there is no service charge if the person calls from the telephone exchange.

11943

CSO: 5500

THAILAND

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC SATELLITE COMMUNICATION--The cabinet has approved the domestic communication project using satellites belonging to the mass communication authority of Thailand. The project calls for the establishment of the master station in Si Racha, Chon Buri, and 14 slave stations for receiving television signal and 2 slave stations for receiving and transmitting voice signal. Channels will be leased from (Intelsat IVA) satellites. The project will take 19 months to complete and its investment will be 96 million baht, coming from the incomes of the Mass Communication Authority of Thailand. [BK301147 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Aug 80 BK]

RADIO STATION IN PHATTHALUNG--Today, Somrak Choto, minister attached to the prime minister's office, opened the radio station in Phatthalung under control of Radio Thailand. The station cost 3.4 million baht to build and is located in the central district of Phatthalung. The station has 10 kilowatts of transmission power and will be able to reach areas up to 70 km away. [BK301147 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Aug 80]

CRO: 3500

MINISTER SPEAKS ON STATE OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Sofia OTCHERKOVEN PRASET to Bulgarian 6 Aug 66 pp 1-2

[Article by Pando Vanev, Minister of Communications: "On a Higher Modern Level"]

[Text] Four years following the 11th Party Congress, drawing a balance of our achievements, we can say that the directives of the BCP in this direction and the Seventh Five-Year Plan are being successfully implemented by the communications sector. At the congress Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that, "In order to insure the high quality of communications in the national economy and the rationalization of management processes, we must enhance the technical level and insure the overall improvement of the work of the communications-information system.

"Transportation and communications are the arteries of the economy of the social organism."

The high requirements formulated by the party and the government for our sector and the efforts they made for its rapid and effective growth created possibilities for its accelerated development through automation and electrification.

The new information transmission method makes it possible to create a unified integrated communications network which, along with conventional services, will offer a number of new possibilities for communications services. This, however, is a problem for the future. Currently we are providing over five million postal services daily. The communications system includes all settlements in the country.

By the end of 1980 telephone density will reach 13.00 per 100 population while the level of automation of settled telephone communications will reach 71 percent. This will mean that the number of installed sets of rotary dialing exchanges will exceed 1,000,000 and the automation of long-distance telephone communications will reach 83 percent and the Telex service (voice sets per 10,000 population) will reach six percent.

Compared with the Sixth Five-Year Plan telephone communications grew 1,000 77 percent while the level of automation has almost doubled.

However, we clearly realize that the necessary change has not been accomplished in the quality of communications services. There remain disproportions in the development of communications subscribers. We have not fully satisfied the needs of the national economy and the population for settlement and interurban telephone communications. Weaknesses exist in the development of routing systems. The material and technical base of post offices is not on the necessary contemporary level. The level of mechanization and automation in the handling and transportation of the mail is low. Our task currently and in the future is to surmount all these weaknesses.

The basic directions of the 11th BCP Congress on the socioeconomic development of Bulgaria in the Seventh Five-Year Plan stated the following: "The development of the technical base of television and radio must be continued in order to insure the fuller and better quality coverage of the country with radio and television programs."

Bulgaria must join the space communications system of the socialist countries. A ground station linking it with the Interspuznik system must be built.

How are we pursuing these directions?

Before the end of the year we will cover 95 percent of the country's territory with the first national radio program; 87 percent, on a medium wavelength, daytime, with the second; and 81 percent with the three UHF-FM programs; over 88 percent of the country will be able to receive the first television channel and 71 percent the second.

The Shipka ground space station was commissioned. Through it we are receiving television programs from the Olympics in the Soviet Union.

Telekomplekt, our engineering construction organization, was the 1979 national champion in the socialist competition among construction organizations throughout the country. Its designers, specialists, and performers are successfully implementing their programs for construction projects abroad.

Forty-six collectives with over 1,000 participants and nearly 300 individual leading workers have entered the Eighth Five-Year Plan. This fact proves that modest tireless working people in communications stand behind the figures of millions of postal services, tens of thousands of new telephone sets, tens of thousands of kilometers of cables and other portable equipment, and the high percentage of radio and television coverage of the homeland. With their minds and their hearts they are carrying out the party's order, dedicatedly serving society, and implementing the ministry's economic policy. We are relying on them for the future development of communications as well. Electronics will penetrate ever more extensively the national communications system. Many of our problems

will be resolved with the completion of the International Direct Dialing Telegraph and Telephone Exchange, which is being built at a fast pace. In the next few years the comprehensive Sofiya Radio and Television Center will be built on Mount Vitosha. This will insure ideal radio and television reception and visibility to the population of Sofia and Pernik okrugs and will improve broadcasting throughout the system. In the next five-year plan and through 1990 Bulgaria will become a major telecommunications center in the Balkans.

We are approaching the implementation of these major tasks from the position of the new economic approach and the application of the new economic mechanism, and through the ever greater intensification of integration with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We shall continue to build a modern material and technical base for communications. Substantial changes will occur in information transmission over medium and long distances. In the future the use of space communications will be increased 70-80 percent.

In order to develop today the communications facilities which will be needed by the country tomorrow modern technical equipment, consistent with world achievements in the areas of electronics and robotics, are needed. In this sense we are relying on our industrial sectors with which we maintain direct production relations. Innovations of technical progress must be transferred from the institutes to the centers so that Bulgaria may assume its position among countries with high level communications services.

5003

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

NEW FIBER-OPTICS TELEPHONE LINK--Fiber-optics communications in Lodz. Subsequent to Lublin where a 2.5-kilometer section of fiber-optics telephone link is operating, a similar 6-kilometer link will be put into operation in 1981 in the new Lodz community of Widzew-Wachod. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCEZY in Polish No 33, 17 Aug 80 p 2]

CSO: 3500

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

RADIO STATION AUTHORIZED--Radio Cruzeiro of Barra do Bugres has been licensed to operate a radio station on mediumwave for regional purposes in the city of Barra do Bugres, Mato Grosso do Sul State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Aug 80 PY]

CSO: 3500

NEW BROADCASTING SYSTEM INAUGURATED

FL292020 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday (CANA)--A four-page supplement on the Guyana Broadcasting Corporation (GBC) has been published here in an obvious effort to bolster the image of the state-owned radio enterprise.

The supplement in THE CHRONICLE newspaper details the inauguration of the one-station-two-channel broadcasting system this year, replacing Radio Demerara (now Channel 1) and the Guyana Broadcasting Service (now Channel 2).

Channel 1 is GBC's "general service" medium-wave station, placing special emphasis on national, Caribbean and international developments.

Channel 2 serves as the corporation's "regional short-wave" radio, "bringing on the air the voice of the rural dwellers and reflecting more fully the fact that there is a lot of on-going development in the region," according to the supplement.

The new system, restructured to ensure the smooth introduction of television early next year, is also expected to improve radio service to the entire nation, GBC executive chairman Lamber Philadelphia says.

The new system is designed "to produce" through the broadcasting media, programme material which recognises our cultural diversity and advances our national, social, economic and political objectives through information, education and entertainment programming for both the rural and urban areas of Guyana THE CHRONICLE reports.

The two-channel service is the latest development in radio here, when the history of broadcasting goes back nearly 60 years with the establishment in 1926 of the British empire's first radio station.

30: 3500

MOROCCO

BRIEFS

NEW BROADCASTING STATION--Rabat, 9 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The International Mediterranean Sea Broadcasting station started yesterday in Tanja its temporary transmission. The broadcasting station which will be established on Tador port in the Moroccan coast will transmit its programmes in Arabic and French. [Text] (Tripoli JANA in English 0852 GMT 9 Sep 80 LD)

CSO: 5500

KENYAN MINISTER SAYS PANAFTEL NETWORK SOON TO BECOME REALITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Text]

AFRICA's underdeveloped telecommunications network bedding up progress.

Transport and Communications Minister Henry Kibaki said this in Nairobi yesterday when officially opening the Pan-African Telecommunications Union (Patu) seminar on maintenance, training and inter-state cooperation.

The conference is being held at the Kenyatta Conference Centre.

He said that much traffic between African countries had to go to transit centres outside Africa, thus giving rise not only to service difficulties but also to an outflow of much-needed foreign exchange.

Effective and easy communication among African states was limited, he said.

These problems, he added, had been known to the OAU for many years, and it was in an effort to overcome them that Patu had been established.

Kenya wished the Patu secretariat success in its efforts to resolve telecommunications problems in Africa.

It was encouraging, he said, that the Panafitel network, on which studies began in the late 1960s, was soon to become a reality, with some links in the first phase already operational and others scheduled for completion next year.

He said the establishment of Patu in 1977 was aimed at ensuring effective management of the Panafitel network.

The Minister stressed the need for training of personnel in telecommunications to man the network in Africa.

1001: 5500

INFORMATION MINISTER ON AFRICOM 80 MEETING

Cotonou ENUZU in French 6 Aug 80 pp 3-4

[Report on 4 August press conference of Minister of Information and Propaganda Martin Dohou Azonhiho]

[Text] Home from Yaounde where he participated in the Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies in Africa, "Africom 80," our minister of information and propaganda, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, met with the national press corps on Monday to report on the work of the Conference and tell of our country's contribution to the debate.

The following is the complete text of the interview.

[Question] After San Jose (Costa Rica) in 1976 for Latin America and the Caribbean and following Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) in 1979 for Asia and the South Sea Islands, Yaounde-Africom 80 has just reiterated the determination of the Third World countries to assume responsibility for their communications. To what do you attribute this new awareness?

[Answer] I firmly believe that this awareness is simply the result of the aberrant and shameful imbalance that can now be observed between developed countries and developing nations in the field of information and communications.

Actually, while at all times and in all places the need to communicate has always been among the prime concerns of man, a new factor has come into play in the past several decades and totally changed the situation.

I am speaking of the technological explosion, with its accompanying discoveries that have the potential of every being to communicate as well as the ratio of forces between nations.

Consequently, one is no longer surprised to learn that the countries making up "the group of poorest nations" are those that are still the furthest below the norms recommended by UNESCO for communications media.

Another reason for concern is the fact that modern communications require high-level technical equipment whose installation, mastery and operation are still the privilege of favored nations.

Finally, the different studies and consultations undertaken on this subject have shown that the situation of communications in African nations is rather sad. Every analysis reveals that in most of our countries, a small elite, whether it be political, economic or intellectual, exercises excessive influence and control over the life of the masses and their orientations.

But given the fact that it essentially depends on the will of nations to correct this situation, Yaounde-Africom 80 brought together over 600 experts from the four corners of Africa to show the world that there is an obvious cause-and-effect relationship between the new international economic crisis and the new international order of communications and information.

[Question] In your speech at Yaounde, you mentioned our principle of "relying first of all on our own forces," a principle that does not mean isolation or any withdrawal, for, you said, "cooperation with complementation is the real wish of the People's Republic of Benin."

Can you be more specific about your thoughts?

[Answer] Indeed, if there is a field in which multilateral cooperation is essential, it is communications.

On this subject, the general director of UNESCO said, in the introduction to the final report of the international commission to study communications problems, that "no nation henceforth can live in isolation... Every nation is now part of the daily reality of all others."

But for the People's Republic of Benin, this expanding interpretation and these multiple exchanges do not bring only advantages. That is why we believe that it is necessary to provide parameters for this trend of exchanges. To master this cooperation and derive beneficial use of it, we must: avoid imposing on the poorer countries the subproducts of Western culture and presenting to the public in the wealthier countries an extravagant and distorted image of the situation in developing countries; particularly emphasize the continuation of relations between blocs whose level of development is uneven and encourage developing countries to organize on the regional level to give them some autonomy; give priority to the field of training, particularly meeting the urgent needs of developing countries; on the level of programs, insist on exchanges having to do with the four fundamental sectors, which are national cultures, education, agriculture and health; encourage more effective conservation of national cultural traditions and by means of adequate structures, contribute to better mutual knowledge based on issues of common interest; and permit the study and development of unconventional forms of radio and television treatment adapted to a rural public and based on broad participation by the people. That is how,

my comrades of the press, the People's Republic of Benin needs the cooperation that is indispensable in the field of communications.

[Question] What were the high points of the Conference? What is your view of the work and particularly of the final statement?

[Answer] In the fight to establish a new international order of information and communications, Yaounde was both an end and a beginning.

It was an end because this Conference was called at a time when we have a better knowledge of communications problems and the different implications on the lives of our people.

It was a beginning because in the Cameroonian capital, we had the possibility of examining all aspects of the problem and formulating indispensable recommendations for guiding our future action in the field of information and communications.

Out of the 50 recommendations proposed, 38 were finally retained, and these recommendations outline the struggle to which we gave new impetus at Yaounde, to wit, the struggle for the effective and total decolonization of our continent from all forms of subservience, exploitation and alienation.

For example, we took up the problem of radio stations outside of Africa, whose action constitutes a form of veritable, permanent, cultural aggression aimed at our people. These foreign radio stations set up right in Africa or simply having relay stations have an effect beyond the borders of the countries that grant them facilities, hindering the efforts made by African national radio stations. They sustain the survival of the colonial era and constitute weapons of cultural, economic and political interference.

The Conference asked the general director of UNESCO to make studies on the existence of these extra-African radio stations on the continent so as to convoke a special conference on the question.

Another recommendation that merits emphasis is the one relative to the International Program for the Development of Communications and Financing. The question was also taken up by the general director of UNESCO in the statement he made to you during his stop in Cotonou.

Actually, this is a debate which a certain number of countries, including the People's Republic of Benin, have been eager to carry further following a UNESCO conference held in Paris in the month of April.

Through this recommendation, the Conference tried to remind people that the establishment of the new world order of information and communications is aimed at reducing the gap between the different countries in the field of communications, particularly through increased financial aid and other assistance to developing countries through the transfer of suitable technologies and know-how in the area of communications.

This financial aid could not be considered as charity because as a result of colonization and its effects on our countries, the former colonial powers have historical obligations to us that we must oblige them to assume. That is why we have emphasized the need for the establishment of an international fund for the implementation of this program. The principle of the fund is for us a moral obligation which we must force on those who built their power today on the shameless looting of our material and human resources.

These are examples which I deemed useful to cite in order to illustrate the high political level of our debates, a political level well expressed by the Yaounde Declaration that was unanimously adopted. For us, the Declaration is a veritable information charter for Africa, because it emphasizes the urgent need to decolonize our communications structures, which still follow the old colonial lines.

The Yaounde Declaration is the commitment of all African nations to work collectively and with all their might to bring about indispensable changes so that every nation may inform and be informed freely, with respect for its dignity.

[Question] The common denominator of the African countries with respect to infrastructure in the field of communications seems to be underequipment. How was this situation perceived at Yaounde? Were solutions proposed?

[Answer] The situation you evoke has historic roots that were properly emphasized in the Yaounde Declaration, which states that in his quest for the knowledge and information to which he has the right, the African sees his march gravely hindered by the great difficulties and numerous obstacles he encounters in the field of communications, particularly due to the ill effects of colonial oppression and exploitation of which he was the victim.

In any case, everyone presented his situation and described the efforts made to set up infrastructures responding to the requirements of our time.

Here, emphasis was mainly placed on the need to coordinate actions in order to provide an adequate response to the hold of transnational companies over communications on our continent.

We have a wide-ranging debate on technology and the conditions for its acquisition by our countries. We agreed on the need to join our efforts in order to acquire the means to develop a suitable technology adapted to our own circumstances. It will be a question of doing our utmost to ensure an endogen production of equipment that would be used and maintained in an economical fashion, in countries whose resources would now allow them to acquire the latest technology or which would refuse to be dependent upon it because they would have to continue to import it at great expense.

M'BOW COMMENTS ON 'AFRICOM 80' MEETING REPORTED

Cotonou RHUZO in French 4 Aug 80 pp 1, 6

[Article by P. A. O.]

[Text] Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, general director of UNESCO, stopped off in Cotonou Friday on his way from Yaounde, where he participated in the UNESCO conference on communications policies in Africa.

On the same flight to Cotonou was the Benin delegation to the conference, headed by our minister of information and propaganda, comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho.

Mahtar M'Bow was received shortly after his arrival by the first vice president of the Revolutionary National Assembly, comrade Vilon Guezo Romain. In an interview granted to the Benin press during his stop, the general director of UNESCO outlined the lessons of the Yaounde conference which, M'Bow said, was the first UNESCO conference on communication in Africa. According to the director of UNESCO, the conference was important because of the subjects taken up, the recommendations adopted and the "Yaounde declaration," which was unanimously supported by delegates. The decisions made at the conference will certainly have an effect on development and international cooperation in the field of communication and inter-African relations.

In answer to the question about whether the advent of the new international order in information depended on a strengthening of African communications policies, M'Bow remarked that the coming of the new world information and communications order requires a number of coinciding actions. "It is important to define national information policies first, to plan action to be undertaken over a rather long period of time and to determine priorities. But the national effort must be supported by international aid because in current international relations, the Third World countries are in difficult situations that do not allow them to mobilize the necessary means.

"What was remarkable at the Yaounde conference was the fact that all participants agreed that means of mass communication are not only new means of spreading information, but privileged instruments of national development as well. The Yaounde conference particularly emphasized the disparities

existing in the world in the communications field. Consequently, the national effort made by our countries must be accompanied by international action aimed at modifying existing relations so that African nations can make their voices heard and obtain the techniques enabling them to better use means of communication to ensure their own national development and make people understand the vision they have of their own problems and those of the world as a whole."

Turning to the question of the establishment of a fund for the development of communication, M'Bow said that the question was taken up at Yaounde by the delegates, who made proposals regarding the financing of mass means of communication. "Delegates to the Yaounde conference even went further than the Paris conference held in April, which proposed the establishment of a communications development fund."

They recommended the establishment of an African fund for the development of communication. M'Bow specified that for his part, he saw no contradiction between the establishment of an international organization to finance communication and the existence of a specifically African organization for the same purposes. The essential point is to find articulations between the two methods of financing so that there will be no complications and so that one may mobilize the necessary funds at the present time.

Regarding the matter of whether, in addition to financing the development of our national press agency UNESCO intended to carry out other projects in our country, the general director of UNESCO observed that this essentially depended on Benin. Nevertheless, he pointed out that in the course of his meetings with our minister of information in Yaounde, Comrade Azonhiho had told him of projects underway in Benin, projects to which UNESCO might lend its help.

When asked to say how he would undertake a new term if reelected, M'Bow noted that there is no individual candidacy for the general leadership of UNESCO and that the general director of UNESCO is proposed by the member states. He nevertheless stated that if reelected, he would continue his action along the line begun since 1974, to wit, that UNESCO would make its contribution aimed at correcting inequalities now existing in the world. UNESCO's role is to contribute to peace, but there can be no peace in the world when there are such great disparities and when many nations live in hunger, ignorance, disease and poverty. M'Bow concluded that it is therefore important for the international community to contribute to the correction of these inequalities. Mankind has reached such a point that one must accept, not the de facto interdependency that exists, but solidarity that will unite all peoples.

11,464
CSO: SSQO

CAMEROON

NEW TELEGRAPH STATION IN OPERATION

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 30 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] A radiotelegraph station for the reception, transmission and distribution of telegrams has been set up in Bandjoun (Mifi Department).

The Bandjoun Radiotelegraph Station is ranked in fourth class for the assignment of the management and liability allowance granted to postal and telecommunications accountants.

In accordance with a decree of the chief of state signed last 16 July, Mrs Lydia Ndolo Khaney is authorized to practice the profession of law, residing at Yaounde.

Before any practice of her profession, the party concerned must give proof of:

--Insurance covering her liability;

--A proper installation agreed to by the council of order and taking the oath specified in Article 14 of Law No 72/LP/5 of 23 May 1972. The Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Great Seal, is responsible for the implementation of the present decree which the party concerned will be informed about and which will be published in the official gazette in French and in English.

By decree of the chief of state, dated 16 July 1980, Atangana Basile is admitted to take a course as a bailiff under the tutelage of instructor, Evone Sylvestre, officer of the court at Yaounde.

8490
CSO: 5500

KENYA'S TELEPHONE LINK WITH AFRICA NEARS COMPLETION

Standard DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 80 p 3

(Cont.)

KENYA's communications link with the rest of Africa will soon be completed.

Kenya Posts and Telecom corporation has started to install a telephone network in North Eastern Province which will be the final stage.

"When the project, which costs millions of shillings, is completed, the whole of that area will be linked with our neighbours to the north including Somalia, the Sudan and Ethiopia," said the corporation's managing director, Mr. Kap Ng'ũm arap Ng'ũny.

He disclosed this yesterday when paying a courtesy call on Coast PC Lanka Galgala.

Accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Philip Okundi, the corporation's financial controller, Mr. Douglas Mbatia, and the principal public relations officer, Mr. Nelson Juma, he introduced the divisional manager of coast, Mr. Charles Muga, to the PC.

Mr. Okundi said the project would link Mero, Mndagaah, Hobaswein, Wap, Kiwak, Rhamu and Mondera.

The network will also link Garson, Haka and the Bura irrigation scheme.

"This project is complementary to the Pan African Telecommunications Network which is being processed and might go into operation any time to link the whole of Africa," said Mr. Okundi.

He said that, with the completion of the network, and an improvement to postal and telecommunications services in rural areas, "Kenya will be better linked and easily accessible to all international centres".

Reviewing the current development programme in Coast Division, Mr. Muga said more emphasis would be put on rural areas "in line with the Nyanjo policy".

He said telephone exchanges would be installed at Mpeketoni (Lake Kenyatta settlement scheme), Faza Island, Witu, Bura, in Taita, and Bura Irrigation Scheme.

The manager also said the programme included the installation of exchanges at Lunga Lunga border post, Ukunda and Watamu.

"For our divisional headquarters in Mombasa, we also intend to add six storeys to the main GPO building," said Mr. Muga.

The construction of this second phase, which will start early next year, is estimated to cost about Sh. two million.

Mr. Galgala praised the corporation officials for decentralising services, which, he hoped would signal the beginning of better services to wananchi.

"We hope that the past feeling that the corporation was concentrating services for a few individuals will now be forgotten," he said.

KENYA

BRIEFS

RADIO RECEPTION TO BE IMPROVED--The government is to spend 200 million shillings to improve the Voice of Kenya radio reception in all parts of the country. This was said yesterday by the minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Oloo Aringo, when he addressed a leaders meeting at the Kilifi county hall. The minister said when the installation of the new booster station is completed, radio reception will be clear and this will discourage Wananchi from tuning to foreign stations. Saying that Kenya was always ready to foster goodneighborliness, Mr Aringo added that the government was concerned about the habit of some Kenyans switching to foreign radio stations which, in most cases, beamed anti-Kenya news. The minister said the government will introduce rural newspapers in more undeveloped areas of the country to enable Wananchi in those areas to exchange information freely on their own culture and be able to know the development already achieved in their areas. [Excerpt] [LD031150 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 80]

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BRIEFS

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE SYSTEM--A new automatic telephone system, which will connect CDM to any part of the world, will be installed in December. The new system is an electronic 2,000 line private automatic branch system called Philips EBX 8,000. When the system is installed, all outgoing and incoming calls will initially be handled by switchboard operators. CDM preferred an installation of the 94 direct lines earlier than the scheduled end of the first year, but the Department of Post and Telegraphs is not in a position to do so yet. Oranjemund will therefore have to continue with the limited number of lines at present, although more will be added in stages. Two of CDM's telephone technicians are currently being trained in all aspects of the new exchange system at the Philips factory. They will be responsible for the maintenance of this system. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Aug 80 p 7]

SA-MANUFACTURED COMPUTER--The SA-manufactured Data Pac 100 computer for commercial use will be demonstrated to visitors to the Show, at the Enke stall. Some of the interesting features of this machine are its capacity to store 1,500 debtors, 500 creditors, or 40,000 stock items on two floppy discs as well as general ledger and balance sheet. Another unusual attraction at the Enke stall will be a service for microfilming personal documents. Up to 60 personal documents can be filmed and stored on a print measuring 8 by 11 cm, at a low fee of R6. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Aug 80 p 20]

RADIO SERVICE--The Southwest African Broadcasting Corporation is to introduce its own all-night service in October the first. A settlement by the corporation in Windhoek said the new service will replace the all-night service currently broadcast from South Africa on the Springbok radio channel. Besides being heard on the territory's English, Afrikaans and German transmitters, the new all-night service will also be received on all FM transmitters currently employed by the Ovambo, Herero and Damara Nama services. [Text] [LD130548 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Sep 80]

BRIEFS

BORNO STATE TELEVISION--The Borno State Government is to establish its own Television station within the shortest time possible. Governor Alhaji Mohammed Goni has appointed a five-man committee to study the system to be adopted in establishing the organisation. Addressing newsmen in his office on Monday, the state Commissioner for Information, Home Affairs and Culture, Alhaji Abba Tor Masta, said that the people of the state needed to be well informed about the activities of the state government. He stressed that establishing the TV station was a laudable step in the right direction. The commissioner claimed that the development project carried out by the state government have not received the attention and publicity they deserved. He said such a situation could not be allowed to continue unchecked. Malam Abba Tor said it was on the realisation of this situation that the state government decided to establish its own medium of communication to bring the people closer to the government and to keep them well informed of what was going on. He is the chairman of the five-man committee. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Aug 80 p 3]

SECOND SATELLITE STATION--Nigeria is to have a second satellite station in Kaduna soon. This hint was dropped in Lagos over the weekend by the minister for Communications, Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi, while inaugurating the new 8-man board of directors of the Nigerian External Telecommunications (NET), in Lagos. The first satellite station is at Lanlate, near Ibadan, Oyo State. He said final arrangements had been completed on the new station. He urged the new directors to accelerate the execution and completion of the project which would have the effect of diversifying the country's links with the external world and thus stop further reliance on the Lanlate complex. He said the delay in starting the project had been due to the rather lengthy negotiations on external financial aid. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Aug 80 p 24]

CSO: 5500

ZAIRE

INAUGURATION OF MBUJI-MAYI GROUND STATION

Kinshasha ELIMA in French 3 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] The state commissioner for national orientation, Dongo Badjanga, representing the executive committee, officially inaugurated Monday afternoon the ground telecommunications station by satellite at Mbuji-Mayi, with the commissioners of the eastern Kasai area, Efambe Y'Olonga and all the leaders of the diamond producing capital attending.

The ninth of 13 ground stations to be set up across Zaire, the Mbuji-Mayi station went into operation 39 months after the signing of a contract between Zaire and the Thomson Company for supplying and setting up 13 ground stations and 17 television broadcasting stations in Zaire.

The Mbuji-Mayi center will allow the local broadcast of national television programs produced in Kinshasa and telephonic, telegraphic and telex communications with foreign countries passing through the N'Sele international ground station.

The station is built on a 4,000 square meter area. It includes a main building with electronic telecommunication equipment, a dual color television transmitter, as well as equipment for transmitting by wireless beam which assures a connection of the ground station with the Kinshasha-Lubumbashi axis and the General Post Office. It also includes a secondary building occupied by two emergency electric generating units, a medium station transformer and a spatial parabolic antenna.

The commissioner of the eastern Kasai region, Efambe Y'Olonga declared that the inauguration of the Mbuji-Mayi ground station is the realization of the goal of our leader, Mobutu Sese Seko, to provide all of Zaire's people with adequate facilities for education and mass information.

Kfambe added: "The Mbuji-Mayi Station will allow the militants in the diamond producing capital to experience, in contact with their brothers and sisters in other areas, the events which enhance our national life."

The regional commissioner was also delighted with the solutions which the Mbuji-Mayi ground telecommunications station by satellite offers for eastern Kasai's enclave problems.

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ZAIRE

COMMERCIAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS BY SATELLITE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 2 ul 80 p 8

[Text] The state commissioner for posts, telephones and telecommunications, Tokvaulu Bolamba, announced this Wednesday during a press interview that commercial telecommunications by satellite have just been established between the country's large cities and centers, namely Lubumbashi, Kisangani, Bandundu, Bukavu, Mbandaka, Kolwezi, Gbadolite and Kamina.

Tokvaulu, who had brought together, on this occasion, all the leaders of the ONPTZ [Zairian National Postal and Telecommunications Office] General Administration to discuss telecommunications and network changes, indicated that putting intercity commercial telecommunication connections by satellite into operation, in addition to the existing high frequency communications, will make it possible to increase the capacity and quality of communication both by telephone as well as by telex and between different regions.

The state commissioner declared it will be possible from now on for a correspondent in Kisangani, for example, to reach Kinshasa and foreign countries through automatic telex communications, which is an important step in the framework of the development of a Zairean telecommunications system.

In answer to a question, Tokvaulu indicated that after the broad-scale effort of overhauling ONPTZ's operation which was the first step in his efforts, his department has just begun the second stage of its program, namely solving of technical and operational telecommunication problems.

Thus, shortly after a month, all the ONPTZ regional telecommunication's services have been provided with suitable equipment, necessary for updating the cables of the junctions between exchanges, which until now were the cause of many

telephone breakdowns. Since then, after the end of the operation on last 20 July, we have observed an improvement of about 80 percent in the quality of the calls made between subscribers and a net increase of capacity on exchange lines, which were only operating at 30 percent and which have soared up to near 90 percent of their rated capacity.

To conclude, the state commissioner for posts, telephones and telecommunications announced the inauguration of a complaint register, a sort of "list of grievances," in which the office's customers will be able to record their complaints and possible disorders observed in their respective lines.

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SAFARI EXPERIMENTAL TV TRANSMISSIONS--Uvira 24 Jul (AZAP)--Experimental television transmissions have begun at the Kiliba earth satellite station since 20 July last. The Kiliba relay station, which has an output of 12 kilowatts, can serve towns within the radius of 200 kilometers: Uvira-Kiliba-Burundi-Burundi and a part of Tanzania. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1975 GMT 24 Jul 60 AB]

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BRIEFS

SATELLITES HELP GRAIN GROWERS--Artificial earth satellites have helped give timely warnings about oncoming dust storms and thunderstorms to Kazakh grain growers in Semireshye. As a result, the farms in this zone have transferred harvest transport machinery to those fields where wheat was still standing, thus preventing loss of grain crops through strong winds. Now, centers for receiving meteorological information from satellites have been set up in all the main grain crops areas of Kazakhstan situated between the Irtysh and the Ural. [Text] [LD172148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Aug 80]

COSMOS-1206 LAUNCHED--Moscow, 15 Aug TASS--The Soviet Union today launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1206. The satellite is fitted out with scientific equipment for continuing space research. The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 97.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface is 659 km, minimum--630 km, inclination of the orbit is 81.2 degrees. [Text] [LD130956 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 15 Aug 80]

NEW TASHKENT TV TOWER--Tashkent--Installation work has begun on the unique 500-ton structure of a strut (podkon) which is to form one of the three "legs" of a new 150-meter television tower in Tashkent. L. Kerneyeva, chief of the technical department of the local radio and television projects construction directorate, says: "The erection of this structure, the highest in the Uzbek capital, is taking place by means of a fundamentally new technique for the installation of the shaft and support. The height of the tower has now reached 101.6 meters. In order to give the mast stability in a zone of high seismic activity and to further increase the height of the shaft by special layering (narkatechnyy) methods, struts are being erected and joined to the load-bearing metal structure. This method was proposed by the engineers of the All-Union Research and Design Institute of Industrial Steel Structures, and their designs are being implemented by the workers of Leningrad's No 26 Installation Administration of the Spetsstalkonstruktivny Trust. The installation of radio transmitters, the six antennas and electricity supply equipment is entrusted to the Radiostroy Trust. It is planned to commission the new television tower in 1981. It will improve the quality of broadcasts. [Text] [LD081141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 6]

CSO: 5500

CNET REORGANIZATION UNDER WAY

Paris AFP SCIENCES in French 5 Jun 60 pp 7-8

[Text] Paris--The reorganization of the CNET is being implemented. The reorganization of the National Center for Telecommunications Studies (CNET), of which an "audit" was conducted recently under the supervision of Mr Marechal, director of the Optical Institute and former delegate general for scientific and technical research, is gradually being carried out.

Speaking on 2 June at CNET headquarters in Issy-les-Moulineaux on the occasion of the presentation of the 100th issue of L'ECHO DES RECHERCHES (a periodical published jointly by the CNET and the National Advanced School of Telecommunications), Jean Syrota, director of industrial and international affairs of the Ministry of Industry, has provided some details in this regard:

The policy that will enable the CNET best to accomplish its double mission (research and expertise) is grouped into three orientations:

1. An intensified decentralization of the research centers: Decentralization of these centers--which at the present time number six in all and have relatively small staffs (65 personnel at Grenoble, approximately 350 in each of the centers at Lannion, 700 and 800 at Paris and 140 at Rennes)--"should serve to increase their autonomy of organization and therefore their adaptation to the requirements of research."
2. Increasing the level of staffing: Increasing the level of staffing will enable the CNET to attain the traditional level of the great centers of research (90 percent, on the average, by the conclusion of the Eighth Plan). These objectives should translate into the creation of several hundred additional staff positions between now and the end of 1965 (a total of 1,000 over a 6 year period).
3. An opening to the outside world: "The key phrase that sums up the new orientation of the CNET," Syrota emphasized, "is 'an opening to the world of research.' Scientific consultative councils will be established in

center during this summer. [In boldface] Indeed, visits by researchers involving stays of medium and long duration, and coordinated programs, have been arranged with French and foreign laboratories."

Byrta also announced that the General Directorate of Telecommunications plans "to promote the dissemination of the results of industrial research by encouraging the transfer of its staff personnel and /the creation of innovative enterprises, the first of which will be announced to you in the near future." [In boldface]

For his part Maurice Bernard, director of the CNET, disclosed that the total CNET budget for 1970 exceeded one-half billion francs and that the CNET currently employs a total of 3,600 persons.

Bernard also announced the appearance this week of a book (in the Telecommunications Scientific and Technical Series) entitled, "Telecommunications, Objectif 2000" [Telecommunications: Objective 2000].

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MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS ORGANIZATION, DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Aug-Sep 80 pp 159-161

[Article by Emmanuel Gepeyre]

[Text] From 19 September to 5 October of this year, the Central Bureau for Communications (DCT) will organize National Communications Days at many of the nation's army posts, in order to increase awareness of the characteristics and possibilities of this branch. This event provides an opportunity to survey the communications field for 1980, since in the coming years it will have to master very swift and unprecedented technological advances.

The general purpose of communications is to make it possible to exercise command by establishing the connections necessary to transmit verbal or written information, in the form of orders, reports, intelligence, data, and documents. Connections have to be established among commanders, headquarters, and units scattered over large areas, notably throughout the nation's territory, under security conditions adequate to protect communications systems against enemy interference, particularly electronic in nature. Finally, command has to be assisted in its decision making with data processing, and efforts have to be made to neutralize enemy electronic activity.

General Organization of Communications

By virtue of its role and functions, the communications branch is active at all military levels.

At the level of the central bureau, it participates in studies of the organization and utilization of the branch, and coordinates the development, application, and infrastructure support of the national fixed network of communications. It manages an annual budget of about 250 million francs, assures the operation of data transmission centers, formulates the personnel training system and objectives, and awards industrial contracts for implementation of infrastructure equipment.

At the level of each military region and each major unit, a communications command acts as technical counsel to the inter-branch command in the communications field, and directs the region's infrastructure communications. It has a communications unit responsible for providing and operating the necessary resources. The size of this unit varies with the echelon involved. It is the equivalent of a basic unit in a division, of two or three regiments in an army corps, of an army regiment, of a high command regiment, and of electronic warfare units above the army corps level.

Independently of these formations, infrastructure communications have specialized units at the national and regional levels. They are distributed in as many detachments as there are military divisions, major posts, schools, and bases to be serviced. Automatic data and information processing means are located at two national and six regional centers.

Battlefield Communications Development

The organization of armed forces communications has been studied in depth for many years.

Formerly, command posts (PC) were serviced by hierarchical relationships established point-to-point among communications centers associated with them. Any change in PC location inevitably meant a relocation of its communications center, resulting in transmission interruptions.

The current organization of communications systems is becoming more flexible. This leads to more stable communications centers, with a certain degree of independence from PC movements. It amounts to a geographic telecommunications network overlay, which is temporarily fixed, and whose structure, independent of PC location, covers the entire field of maneuvers, moving only as a function of situational fluctuations. The forces thus operate among the links of a vast network woven around technical centers, with which these forces coordinate depending on the situation, either by means of radio-telephone patches, particularly during movements, or by radio.

The effectiveness, flexibility, and excellent performance of this communications system organization, allow the tactical command of large subordinate units, the implementation command of support and reinforcement elements, notably those of army corps and the army, and the command of operational logistics.

Specifically, an army corps communications system consists mainly of the following:

A nodal radio network which assures essential connection requirements by means of radio-telephone and telegraph relays;

The use of the military and civilian telecommunications infrastructure for the national high command and the territorial command;

Radio-telephone networks used notably for alert broadcasts, and for complementing or assisting radio connections.

At the division level, the communications system consists basically of radio-telephone networks used mostly for large-unit internal connections, and point-to-point radio links to assure connections among PC's and with higher echelons.

By 1982, the communications system will be entirely automated with the placement in service of the Integrated Automatic Communications Network (RIIA). Mobile electronic centrals or switchboards, interconnected by radio links which form a nodal-structure network, offer the best operating flexibility and independence with respect to PC movements.

The use of digital modulation makes it possible to guarantee consistent communications quality as well as effective and total coding. The procedure of communications routing by means of call dissemination, makes it possible to instantly locate call-designates without prior knowledge of their location in the network. The procedure also makes it possible to establish communications despite partial damages, through automatic by-passing of network defects.

It is also a totally integrated network: switching and transmission are linked; the network's radio integration devices provide moving users with the same services as fixed PC users; interfaces facilitate their connection with allied or national external networks, notably the RITTER army network, which covers the entire national territory with a high performance linkage system based on a line-of-sight tropospheric radio support, as well as on telegraph and telephone centrals which will soon be converted to electronics.

The communications branch is undergoing a real forward leap. The spread of data processing and digital technology, as well as the development of remote information processing and management procedures, all portend an exceptional rate of modernization. This rapid development will affect all sectors of the branch's activity, and will have important consequences on the structure of units, the utilization of resources, and the training of personnel.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY EXPANDS INTO NEW AREAS

Dato APTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] The Telecommunications Agency is expanding steadily into new areas. This year an alarm transmission service will be introduced, which will aim at covering transmission of uneven types of alarms, for watch over and action controls and also guidance of remoted technical works and installations. Also within telefax, teletex, teledata, missing persons, cable conference TV and picture telephone, the Telecommunications Agency will be able in the future to develop its models and systems with negligible competition.

The alarm transmission service will be included in various alarm systems, where, for example, fire, theft or floods can be registered and reported via telecommunication to a central receiver. This will in turn transfer an order to an action instrument or something similar.

In the past private security organizations have been responsible for alarm transfers. In 1977, about 2000 such transfer lines were in operation. The Telecommunications Agency has now requested exclusive rights to transfer alarm signals via telecommunication and will gradually take over the private lines already in use. As per predictions made by Telecommunications Committee for planning on long sight, somewhat under 20,000 subscribers will be connected to telecommunications alarm transmission net by the end of 1983.

As per plans by Telecommunications Agency, the telefax service will be introduced in the entire country by 1981. Facsimile apparatus will be leased and kept up which will make it possible to exchange copies, drawings, etc. via telephone. This is, however, not a new system. Already 70 years ago, a document for the first time was transmitted over the borders, using facsimile. The facsimile apparatus in service of telefax will be able to transfer normal size documents within 3 minutes. This enables automatic reception and only "black" and "white" and not gray documents.

The department estimates that by the end of 1991 there will be 7000 subscribers leasing facsimile apparatus. The subscribers will likely be found within trade and public work.

Telecommunications is also appraising the establishment of a new tele-service for the exchange of documents between subscribers, based on data technique. This service will be called teletex. It is assumed to be full connecting traffic between telex subscribers and subscribers in the existing telex net. The reports submitted, indicate that teletex service will have a sufficient market in order to show a normal profit. The long-term plan is therefore based on the assumption that the Telecommunications Agency will start service in 1982 and then gradually expand according to demand.

Another slogan in tomorrow's telecommunications, is teledata. This will make it possible for subscribers to seek information stored in centralized data bases. The reports available, indicate that teledata, subject to certain conditions, will get a sufficient market to provide a reasonable profit. The long term plan assumes therefore that Telecommunications Agency will be able to offer service to trade and public enterprise from 1983 and to private households from 1985. It is to a great extent a political question whether teledata should be introduced. Also seeking out persons, will, under long term plan come under the agency's services before 1983. In locating persons, a certain phone number can be dialed to alert people with special pocket size radio receivers.

Furthermore, the Telecommunications Agency is considering to extend cable TV. It will be plants which can spread TV programs from a central station to several geographically separated receivers. However, in the long term plan, funds for this service has not been allocated, notwithstanding, further exploration and research of the project.

Conference TV is based on transmission of sound and pictures between specially equipped rooms at two different locations. This enables conferences between groups of three to seven persons in each spot. In the long term plan, it is assumed that the Telecommunication Agency will start tests with conference TV in 1981-82. In the trial period studios will be set up with users in Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim.

The picture telephone service will give two-way picture and sound connection between instrument which has been installed at the subscribers. All subscribers will be able to phone one another. This service will, due to high costs, primarily be offered to industry and public offices.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGENCY, OIL FIRMS ASK BEAR ISLAND LORAN C

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The Telecommunications Agency suggests building eight new Loran C stations in Norway. One of the stations is suggested to be built at Bjornoya and later on it will be considered to build one each at Hopen and Ny-Aalesund. Bjornoya is also included in the Svalbard treaty which stipulates that constructions serving military purposes cannot be built in the group of islands. The Telecommunications Agency proposes therefore that all the new stations shall be built and operated by the agency and be used for civilian purposes. The suggestion was made upon request from Statoil, Norak Hydro and Saga Petroleum who have rights to drill in the north.

Trial borings which have so far taken place north of 62 degrees latitude, show that the navigation facilities which the oil rigs have today on the mainland, are not satisfactory. The rigs may take more than 1 week to get into an exact position and if these conditions are not improved, the oil companies and the government will stand to lose millions of kroner.

As AFTENPOSTEN understands it, the Ministry of Transport and Communications are supporting the Telecommunications Agency in this matter, Norwegian Hydrographic Maps and Survey Agency also very strongly expressed the view that the Loran C stations should be constructed to facilitate the task of surveying and mapping the northern waters. A parliamentary report on this matter is now being prepared and will most likely be presented to Parliament in the course of this fall.

The oil companies pointed out some time ago the problems with navigation which they have experienced north of 62 degrees of latitude and they asked us to find out how these conditions could be improved. Today, navigation in the North Sea is very satisfactory. The oil rigs are here navigated according to a private mini Loran C system, and from a navigational point of view, a similar public system would be best suited for use in northern waters, according to the head of engineers, Tryggve Endresen, with the Teledirectorate Agency, to AFTENPOSTEN. Endresen points out that the

Telecommunications Agency already in 1977 recommended that Loran C-chain should be extended to the entire country.

Two Stations

Until the present time, Norway has two Loran C stations. One is located in Bo in Vesteraalen and the other on Jan Mayen. Both of these stations are today served by military personnel and the expenses for the stations are covered by the American Coast Guard, which operates Loran C systems around the world. In 1977, a commission to estimate further extension of the Loran C system in Norway, made its recommendations. Endresen was the chairman of this commission, which in addition to members from the Telecommunications Agency, also had representatives from the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Oil. Telecommunications Agency advocated among others, that new Loran C stations be constructed in Eastern Finnmark, Rolvsoy, Andoya, Rost, Satervaagen, Runde and by Bergen.

"Political Problems"

According to information we just received from the oil companies, indicates that one or several stations will be needed at the Svalbard islands, north of 62 degrees of latitude, in order to secure satisfactory means of navigation. We suggest, therefore, that a Loran C station be built at Bjornoya and later on eventually also at Hopen and New Aalesund, says Endresen. All these three locations are encompassed in the Svalbard Treaty so we realize this will be a political problem. Our authorities should, however, fully realize that it would be very difficult for the platforms in the north to find exact drilling positions, if this is not accomplished. At the present, the Ministry of Oil requires that drilling take place exactly within 10 meters of the assigned location. With the means of navigation at our disposal today, it may take more than a week to place the rig in a correct position.

It will take many years before other navigational means can be developed to improve these conditions. The equipment, therefore, which is now best suited to do this kind of work on land is Loran C. With this navigational system, it is possible to take bearings to determine exact positions in a short time and within 1200 to 1300 nautical miles from such a station. And it is definitely the best system available today, says Endresen.

He emphasizes the fact that at present time, this system is also being used for military purposes. Loran C is today used as a navigational system on all military ships on account of its good navigational qualities.

We have not taken a stand on this question which will be up to our political authorities. We are now offering these authorities to take over and operate all stations in the system, with the exception of Jan Mayen. And we will provide the manpower from our own personnel and we will then

engage the system in civilian service, in order to provide the best navigational data we can give today to the merchant marine, the fishing fleet and the oil rigs in the area. It will cost about 23 million kroner to develop the new system here in Norway, says Endresen.

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OFFICIAL URGES OWN NORWAY SATELLITE IF NORDSAT REJECTED

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Aug 80 p 12

[Text] Norway may get its own television satellite. Under Secretary Halvdan Skard in the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs says that the work to expand TV offerings will continue even if the Swedes say no to or desire to postpone the decision regarding a common Nordic radio and television satellite. "If the Swedes say no or delay, the common Nordic project will come to naught," Skard emphasizes. Since the Swedish minister of education has indicated that Sweden may delay or even reject Nordsat, Halvdan Skard believes we face a new situation. "In case the Swedes say no or delay, the common Nordic project is by the board," he says.

The Swedish position has moved us one step closer to a Norwegian television satellite "Norsksat." "We have investigated the alternatives to a common Nordic satellite, and a purely Norwegian alternative can be ready in a short time," Skard points out.

Skard emphasizes that this is the only realistic way to get a TV-2 in Norway, and he expresses the desire for a discussion about more TV channels, even if the Swedes say no. "In case we should get Norsksat, we can, for example, use the satellite for national programs, while the current lines can be used for regional sendings, so that we get a kind of district TV," Skard says.

Under Secretary Skard believes that a Norwegian satellite is technically realistic, but it is a little too soon to say if it is economically possible. "A Norwegian project will presumably be more expensive than Norwegian participation in Nordsat, where we would pay a fifth of the costs," Skard points out.

Halvdan Skard states that the government has a positive attitude towards the basic idea of Nordic cooperation and wants to continue to work for it. This cooperation would, according to Skard, contribute to increasing cultural understanding among the Nordic countries and stem the influence which comes from the rest of Europe and their TV satellites. Skard

informed "Dagsnytt" yesterday that it will take 6-8 years to acquire a Norwegian satellite.

Norway and Iceland are the strongest advocates of Nordsat. Denmark has a more wait-and-see attitude. The Danes can receive today TV programs from both Sweden and West Germany.

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